

JORDAN TIMES

The independent daily printed only by the Jordan Press Foundation
الصحف اليومية المستقلة التي تصدر فقط بواسطة المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية

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The Jordan Times is published daily except Mondays. Advertising and subscription rates are available from the Jordan Times advertising dept.

Take your seats; the show is about to begin

It is no coincidence that two of the Arab World's most "moderate" leaders, His Majesty King Hussein and President Sadat of Egypt, have called this week for the United States to play a more active role in the search for a Middle East peace, at a time when the Israelis are moving farther and farther away from the few areas where there has been universal agreement on the requirements of a real peace, such as Resolution 242.

There is a clear disenchantment in the Arab World with the lack of either the willingness or ability of the United States to play a successful mediating role, and this is due almost solely to the hardening Israeli position. While it is necessary always to let the Americans know what is expected of them, we suggest it is more important now -- at this latest critical juncture -- to look ahead into the future and see what happens if the American mediation effort falls flat on its face, as it appears to be doing.

While Israel and the United States can sit back and be relatively sure that a major Middle East war will not erupt again in the coming year or two -- because of technical and political disarray in the Arab World -- that assurance cannot be projected very much further into the future. The collapse of the Sadat initiative will surely act to galvanise anti-Western feelings and forces in the entire Middle East, and we may see another one of those major, collective shifts in the political leanings of the leading Arab states, but this time away from the West, instead of towards the West, as happened after the 1973 war.

There is tremendous disappointment in the Arab World today with the role of the United States as a mediator. It is difficult to mediate between parties when one of the parties is no more than your client state stuffed full of guns and pumped up annually with billions of dollars in economic aid. This stultifying contradiction has now come to the fore as never before, and the Arabs will be watching next week's meetings between President Carter and Israeli Premier Begin very closely, to see who dictates what to whom. We may be on the verge of one of history's most grotesque farces.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

After three months of desultory talks between Egypt and Israel with the United States acting as mediator at the later stages, it became obvious that Israel did not change its hardline attitude aimed at keeping the usurped land and compelling the Arabs to "grant" it security at the same time. AL DUSTOUR said in an editorial Friday.

It says this outcome has its own causes which the Arabs ought not overlook:

1 — The Israeli mentality insisting on exploiting the Israeli aggression of 1967. This mentality is still captive to the Talmudian aspirations.

2 — Disturbance of the balance of power between Israel and the Arabs resulting from Israel's military superiority which the U.S. ensured for it. This led to further Israeli obduracy and arrogance.

3 — Confining the American role to that of pure mediation. Such a role, the newspaper thinks, might have been justified if the U.S. was a neutral country in the region.

But on the contrary, the U.S., as all know, is Israel's "strategic ally" who guarantees for it the military preponderance and provides it with economic and political support.

Thus, the "mediation" became a sort of "escape" from the real role which the U.S. ought to exercise, that is, direct pressure on Israel, in the sense that America was responsible for the balance of power it built up in the region which made Israel irresponsible to the call of a just and honourable peace.

Taking a similar view AL RAY sees no positive results coming out of Menachem Begin's impending visit to Washington for talks with President Jimmy Carter. The newspaper says that despite the fact that American-Israeli differences have reached their peak, yet, according to political observers, the U.S. administration will try to "temporise" with the acuteness of Israel's uncompromising attitude, in a bid to reduce the pressure of the Zionist lobbies on President Carter.

THE AMERICAN WOMEN OF AMMAN

Will meet on

Monday, March 13th, at 10:00 a.m.

at the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel

Exhibit and demonstration of American Crafts.

University of Jordan Library, rated nation's best, serves whole community

**Text and photos
By Marianne Pearson
Special to the Jordan Times**

The best library in Jordan, according to a U.N. expert on libraries, Eric de Groler, is that of the University of Jordan.

"In fact," he said, "it is a very good library compared with college and university libraries anywhere."

Because of the strength of its holdings, there is talk of its being designated the national library of Jordan. From a standpoint of economy, the idea appeals to its director, Dr. Kamil Asall. To carry out responsibilities as a national library it would need additional financial support, but the savings to the government would be enormous.

Its building cost about \$1 million in 1972, and today would cost twice as much. In any event, within the next three years a new three-storey annex will be required to house its growing collections and this must grow to eight stories within the next ten years. Another problem would not be exacerbated, that of the acute shortage of trained librarians.

Large collection

The book collection is large -- 200,000 volumes, increasing at the rate of 20,000 a year. The Library subscribes to 2,000 periodicals, a problem, Dr. Asall feels, because of the limited use made of many and their great expense. Presently a study is being made: slips are attached to the latest issues and readers requested to check the ones they use. Dr. Asall is not interested in size for its own sake.

The Library does try to add three copies of all new Jordanian publications. Hashemite Hall, a reading room decorated in Arabic style, houses the University Library's extensive national collection.

The Library is the official U.N. depository library in Jordan. It has all the official publications dating back to 1970, as well as those of a number of its large specialised agencies -- FAO, WHO, World Bank, and expects to add UNESCO soon.

There is a large collection of doctoral and masters theses, most of them on microfilm. This includes all the masters dissertations done at the Uni-

versity and a large number of the doctoral theses of faculty members.

The Library is equipped to process microfilm as well as use it. It has microfilmed Jordanian newspapers of historic interest, for example, "Al Jazeera" which was published between 1933 and 1951. All issues of the government, Official Gazette are kept on microfilm. There is an exchange programme of microfilmed publications with foreign countries.

A popular service is the photocopying facilities, which requires two staff members. Students find it a bargain at 30 fils a page.

Exchange programme

The Gift and Exchange programme involves about 200 institutions outside of Jordan, about half in Arab countries and the others reaching from the USSR to the U.S. Lists of publications for exchange are sent to them and received from them. Remarkably this was formerly the work of one staff member, but he now has an assistant to deal with exchange of surplus periodicals.

The Library is sometimes the recipient of whole private libraries: everything that comes in must be scrutinised. Duplicates are donated to small libraries which request help in improving their collections -- libraries of schools, clubs, government departments, companies.

Two years ago an "open shelf" system was inaugurated which, because study space was made available in the book stacks, turned the entire library into a reading room. The Library has seating space for about 700 readers. There are also five reading rooms, for convenience, in various faculties. In the main Library building there are six specialised reading rooms: Reference, Foreign periodicals, Arabic periodicals, Hashemite Hall, U.N. documents and Reserved shelf.

Processing of books is centralised. The card catalogue indicates locations of all books, including those which are in the faculties. A little over half of the collection is in English and most of the rest in Arabic.

A daily average of 800 books are checked out, with over 3,000 readers using the Library daily. Seventy members of the staff are full-time, about 30 having received some sort of training. Like Universities the world over it has its share of student help: about 60 students work as their schedules permit. Wages are 250 fils an hour.

The Library is the easiest-to-find building within the University grounds, being the first one inside its main gate. It is open 8:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m., except Thursdays when it is open in the morning only and Fridays when it is closed.

Library policy is liberal -- anyone is free to use it. Free identity cards are issued to institutions. Other outsiders may have borrowers' privileges for payment of a JD 3 fee yearly. There are only 157 such subscribers now.

Dr. Asall feels the reading habit will eventually come to Jordan. "There are beautiful villas in Amman without books. A new book by a Jordanian author will usually sell no more than 100 copies a year. In industrial countries people must read to survive -- then they read for enjoyment. As the country develops, the reading habit will develop too."



This machine which produces microfilm copies of books and newspapers is the only one of its kind in the country. Darkroom curtain shows at the upper right.



At the Library's Exhibition Hall exhibitions are frequently held. This is a display of Islamic books and models of significant things in Islamic history.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

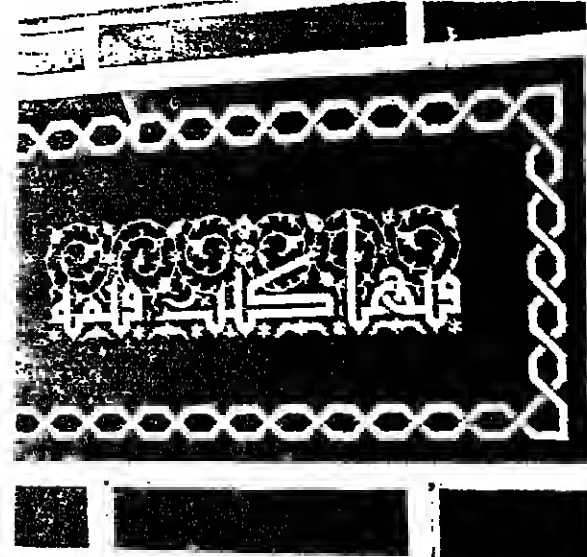
In view of the great public interest in the university books exhibition, and to give an opportunity to those who were unable to visit the exhibition held last week at the University of Jordan's Library.

The Longman Penguin Arab World Centre announces the extension of the exhibition until Sunday, March 12, 1978.

Books may be bought on the spot, and applications may be made either directly in the exhibition or through the Amman Library, Jabal Amman, New Insurance Building, Third Circle.



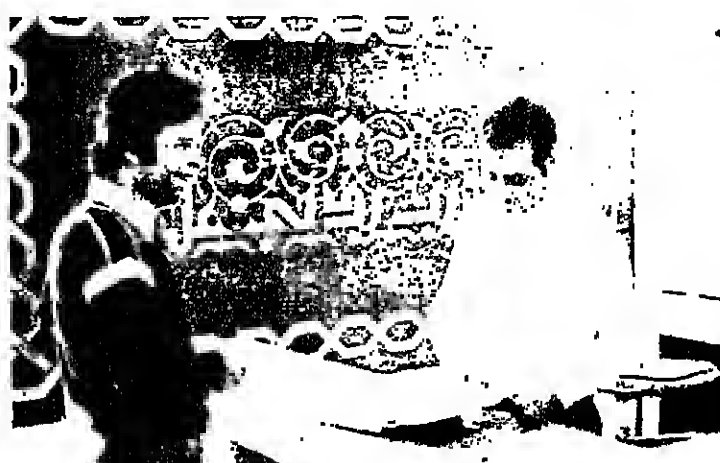
Dr. Kamil Asall looks at one of the books from the Library's "strong room," where books difficult or impossible to replace are kept under lock and key.



A phrase from the Koran, the mosaic inscription at the University of Jordan's Library says "Containing correct books." The street is reflected by the glass doors.



The card catalogue is the key to the location of all the books, in the stacks or specialised reading rooms.



A Library assistant makes certain books are properly checked out before they leave the Library. The inscription says "God, increase my knowledge."



A student reads an Arabic manuscript on microfilm. The machine in the background can make photocopies of microfilmed pages.



The Library's collection of materials on Jordan is kept in Hashemite Hall, decorated in the Arabic style.

PERSPECTIVE

Women's Magazine of Jordan

is on sale at all leading

Bookshops and Supermarkets

WHAT'S GOING ON

Korean Art

Continuing today, and on display till Sunday, an exhibition of North Korean Art is showing at the Palace of Culture, Hussein Youth City. The variety of works include portraits in silk thread, photographs, various handicrafts and books and stamps.

Arabic Theatre

The Young Moslem Women's Association is presenting an Arabic comedy entitled "The Witness Who Saw Nothing" at the Palace of Culture. The play runs until Sunday with performances starting at 8:00 daily.

Archaeology Lecture

The French Cultural Centre is presenting a lecture by Dr. Hank J. Franken entitled "Explanations of the Old Testament and Biblical Archaeology" at the Centre on Jabal Luweldbeh at 5:30. Dr. Franken is the director of the Institute of Palestinian Archaeology, and the lecture is being sponsored jointly by the Department of Antiquities.

Book Exhibition

An exhibition of university books by Longman Penguin Arab World Centre is open to the public in the University of Jordan Library from 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Sunday is the last day.

Cinema critics wanted

The Jordan Times is looking for a qualified film critic to review films that are screened in Amman, both in the commercial cinemas as well as the cultural centres. We would like someone with previous experience in writing film reviews, and a proven expertise in the field of cinema and the performing arts in general. The position would probably involve writing one or two reviews per month, perhaps increasing to three or four per month with time. Interested persons who have the above qualifications and are interested in writing reviews for the Jordan Times should contact Mr. Khouri by telephone at the Jordan Times, at 67171, any time between 9:00 a.m. and 1:00 p.m., and between 5:00 - 8:00 p.m.

INVITATION TENDER

DIRECTORATE OF PUBLIC SECURITY HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN

The Directorate of Public Security announces an International tender for the supply and installation of machines, equipment and instruments necessary for the Vocational and Industrial modules of the new Correctional Centre being constructed in Swaqa, Jordan.

The tender further calls for a (1) year period of maintenance as well as training of the supervisors of the various modules. Furthermore, the condition of tender call for a minimum of (3) years term finance.

The tender can be acquired for the non-refundable sum of JD 150.

Tenderers may learn further details before acquiring the tender at the office of The Secretary of the Tender board.

Tenders are to be submitted in sealed envelopes before 10:30 a.m. of Sunday dated June 7, 1978.

The tender must contain a bank guarantee equal to three per cent of the tender value.

Goals and action in Jordan's football league matches



Jordan's local football teams, all fully amateur, are near the end of their league fixtures in the current season.

Al Jeel (Generators) of Amman is leading the six member First Division followed by Al Faysali also of Amman.

Interestingly, professionalism in football is banned by law in Jordan so none of the players are paid for their efforts.

On Friday Al Hussein team from Irbid drew with home team Al Ahli, 1-1, in a closely fought match at Al Hussein Youth City stadium in Amman.

In the picture at left, an Al Hussein forward heads the ball out of play, effectively stopping the Al Ahli attack but, below, Al Hussein's goalkeeper, Sultan Mandeel fails to stop a powerful shot by Al Ahli's Jameel Abdul Mu'ez (out of picture).

National News Roundup

Aqaba Free Zone will include cold stores

AMMAN, March 10 (JNA). — The Administrative Council of the Free Zones Institution, in its meeting this week decided to build cold stores on the additional area assigned to the Aqaba Free Zone by the Aqaba Municipal Organisation Committee. The Council, presided over by Minister of Finance Dr. Mohammad Dabbas, also decided to rent parts of the free zone to local and foreign companies.

Brain-drain delegation returns

AMMAN, March 10 (JNA). — Jordan's delegation to the United Nations "governmental expert group meeting on the reverse transfer of technology" (brain drain), which was held in Geneva at the end of February returned here yesterday. Secretary General of the National Planning Council Dr. Taysir Abdul Jabbar, who led the delegation said the committee adopted a recommendation to deal with brain drain, and carry out further study for a proposal to set up an International Labour Compensatory Facility to benefit manpower exporting countries. Dr. Abdul Jabbar was elected representative of the developing countries to conduct discussions with the advanced nations with the aim of reaching recommendations for solving the problem of brain drain. The Under-Secretary of the Labour Ministry, Dr. Jawad Al Anani took part in the committee meeting as a member of Jordan's delegation.

Talhouni leaves for Cairo

AMMAN, March 10 (JNA). — Speaker of the Upper House of Parliament Bahjat Talhouni will be leaving tomorrow (Saturday) for Cairo on a several-day visit for talks with the chairman of the African Parliamentary Council and speakers of African parliaments.

Cairo fair opens

CAIRO, March 10 (JNA). — The eleventh Cairo International Fair will open tomorrow (Saturday). Thirty-seven countries, including Jordan, are taking part in this year's exhibition. Jordan's pavilion contains exhibits from the textile industry, ceramics, medicines, foodstuffs, prefabricated houses and other industrial products. The Egyptian Prime Minister, Mamdouh Salem will open the fair, representing President Anwar Sadat.

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Absurdity's loophole

By Bassam Bishuti

Zimbabwe -- warts and all

Last week's agreement on an "internal" settlement to the Rhodesian problem provides an interesting example of wily politics. As always with these things one cannot prove the existence of deception but a cynical imagination can do wonders in unearthing enough of what looks like proof.

We are being told that the United States and Britain have experienced different reactions to the "internal" Salisbury agreement. This is surprising since the two Western powers have closely cooperated to settle the Rhodesian problem for more than a year on the basis of an agreed, joint settlement plan. There certainly were no differences between them when they briefed the world last year on their joint Anglo-American plan which insisted that no "internal" solution can be adequate enough for the Rhodesian problem.

As matters now stand black African states have denounced the Salisbury agreement and have taken the case to the United Nations' Security Council where a resolution condemning it is expected. The United States, reportedly, will not vote against the resolution but it also will not vote for it -- the U.S. does not wish to provoke African anger against itself. Britain, we are told, not only accepts the Salisbury agreement but is even prepared to veto any U.N. resolution condemning it. Indeed there are American-British differences, but they are differences of tactics not of strategy. Whatever, pray, happened to the joint Anglo-American rejection of an "internal" solution to the Rhodesian problem?

It is notorious that the motive behind the Anglo-American interest in quickly settling the Rhodesian issue was Western anxiety over the fate of the Rhodesian white minority. With the growing menace of black guerrilla strength the West feared a communist-backed civil war might annihilate the Rhodesian whites in another Angolan drama. The West, thus, pressured Premier Ian Smith to reach some sort of accord with the black nationalists of Zimbabwe -- Rhodesia's African name -- which would give the blacks a semblance of power while guaranteeing white presence in the country before they are forcibly ejected. The Western states encouraged their fellow Rhodesian whites to enter such an agreement by promising them all kinds of guarantees and insurances for the future. Mr. Smith finally agreed to talk to the blacks.

The problem, however, was that the main Zimbabwean black power, the Patriotic Front guerrilla alliance, had five years ago started a relentless war against the Smith regime for black independence in Zimbabwe and it was never going to agree to a share in power with the "colonial" whites. No Rhodesian solution could ignore these guerrillas and yet no agreement with them could satisfy Mr. Smith. The Anglo-American plan stipulated, as it had

to, that the Patriotic Front be included in an eventual Rhodesian settlement and Mr. Smith duly rejected the plan. Since the Patriotic Front had been driven into exile it was externally based. It was easy, therefore, for Mr. Smith to ship around inside Rhodesia for some blacks who can be persuaded to accept power-sharing with him and can be presented as legitimate Zimbabwean leaders. Mr. Smith managed to pick up three such "moderate leaders" and all four parties signed an agreement in Salisbury last week. Since the three black leaders, unlike the Patriotic Front, are based in Rhodesia the agreement is known as an "internal" settlement.

Throughout the much-dramatised three months of negotiations between Premier Smith and his three "moderate" musketeers the U.S. and Britain kept the balance by continued lip service to the fact that the Patriotic Front is a necessary party to the negotiations. The two Western states even held a much-publicised meeting this year in Malta with the front's leaders to discuss the issue. Of course the meeting produced nothing but it strengthened Patriotic Front rejection of any eventual "internal" settlement -- because the two Western powers themselves were against it.

But Mr. Smith finally managed to sign an agreement with his "moderates". Whether it will work or not it is a triumph for white diplomacy for it provides Rhodesian whites with enough privileges and guarantees to permit them to continue as the effective rulers of the future "independent" state of Zimbabwe -- with the declared and official consent of the blacks, as represented by their "moderate leaders". The Patriotic Front denounced the agreement as a "sell-out" of Zimbabwe by "puppets" to the white regime of Mr. Smith. The black African states were furious and called a United Nations' debate on the question. Mr. Smith felt sure of himself, however, to immediately launch his biggest and bloodiest armed attack yet on Patriotic Front bases in neighbouring Zambia.

The funny thing is that after their long joint support for the Patriotic Front, the U.S. and Britain are suddenly in disagreement -- on the tactics of how to support the "internal" Salisbury settlement. The one prefers to abstain from voting against it while the other thinks it better to veto any resolution condemning it.

A cynical imagination will conclude that the ostentatious Anglo-American refusal to endorse any Rhodesian settlement which did not include the Patriotic Front played for enough time to daze the front into the assurance that Mr. Smith's negotiations could never result in a viable settlement, as long as the front was not participating. When a settlement agreement without the Patriotic Front was finally signed, however, the Anglo-American refusal becomes barely audible.

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UAE dirham links to special drawing rights

ABU DHABI, March 10 (R). — The United Arab Emirates (UAE) has decided to link its currency, the dirham, to the International Monetary Fund's special drawing rights (SDR), it was officially announced yesterday. The decision was confirmed today.

The UAE in effect linked the dirham to the SDR in January when with Bahrain and Qatar it severed ties with the U.S. dollar. But only Bahrain announced at the time that it was linking its currency to the IMF's international currency unit.

The Managing Director of the UAE Currency Board, Mr. Abdul Malek Al Hamar, said the UAE had sent a letter to the IMF informing it of the UAE's decision, according to the official Emirates News Agency.

Morocco, Soviet Union to sign phosphate deal

RABAT, March 10 (R). — Moroccan Premier Ahmad Osman arrived in Moscow today where he will sign a \$2 billion agreement with the Soviet Union to build a new phosphate mine at Meskala in south Morocco.

The accord was initialled in Moscow earlier this year. It provides in return that Morocco delivers to the Soviet Union up to ten million tons a year of phosphate rock, plus phosphoric acid and fertilisers, over 30 years.

Mexico denies signing oil deal with Israel

MEXICO CITY, March 10 (R). — The state-owned oil company Petroleos Mexicanos yesterday denied that Mexico and Israel had signed a new oil agreement. A Pemex spokesman told Reuters, "Pemex has a contract with the national Israeli oil company dating from two years ago. There is no new agreement."

He was commenting on an Israeli Radio announcement that Mexico agreed to supply Israel with all oil requirements on a long-term basis after talks with visiting Israeli Energy Minister Yitzhak Mordechai.

Mexico sells 30,000 barrels a day to Israel, the Pemex spokesman said. Earlier this year, Israel agreed to increase its oil purchases from Mexico from 20,000 to 30,000 barrels a day.

Mr. Mordechai left here today for Israel via London. Despite the Pemex denial, the semi-official newspaper El Nacional yesterday quoted Mr. Mordechai as saying "Israel will buy several million barrels of oil per year at the price Mexico will set."

He added: "Israel is an important client for Mexican oil and both countries are studying ways of dealing with transportation and costs."

Mexico is not a member of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). Mexican oil is sold on the international market at \$13.40 a barrel.

Falling oil demand makes heyday for ship-scrappers

LONDON, March 10 (R). — Falling world demand for oil is forcing shippers to scrap tankers at a record rate.

At least nine tankers totaling more than 1.5 million tons have been sold for scrap in the past 12 days, shipping brokers said here yesterday.

One of them, the 206,000-ton Dyvi Nova, was still seaworthy. The 10-year old tanker was laid up since its Norwegian owners bought it for \$3 million in 1976.

A Far Eastern shipbroker, reported to be South Korean, has now bought the Dyvi Nova for \$3.1 million.

Shipping brokers blame the slump on the international oil market, where demand has been falling since the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting

Countries (OPEC) raised prices in 1973.

The price increase, which hit the shipping industry during a construction boom, prompted industrialised countries to cut oil consumption.

The resulting loss in demand made many of the new tankers superfluous.

Faced with this falling demand, tanker owners began laying up or scrapping excess tonnage.

This trend reached its high point in mid-1976 when, according to London shipbroker Howard Houlder, 54 million tons of tankers were laid up and 10.8 millions tons were scrapped.

The shipping market subsequently improved, but recent rates for tankers have dropped below owners' operating

WASHINGTON, March 10 (R). — President Carter's authority and the rule of law face tests today when rebellious miners, on strike for three months, decide whether to obey a court order to return to work.

A federal judge last night granted the injunction under the Taft-Hartley Act after Mr. Carter said the record strike, "if permitted to continue, will imperil the national health and safety."

Compliance with the order was uncertain -- in three previous strikes miners have largely ignored similar injunctions.

But there was one ray of hope as leaders and employees agreed last night to meet today. It was not immediately known which side in the long dispute had initiated the face-to-face meeting between the union and the leaders of the Bituminous Coal Operators Association.

Representatives of the two sides last met more than 10 days ago, before the industry

agreed to the union's contract demands as President Carter prepared to intervene. The contract later was rejected by the union's rank-and-file membership.

The Taft-Hartley Act provides for a return to work while negotiations continue during an 80-day cooling off period.

It was to go into effect at 12:00 GMT today, the 95th day of a strike that has forced electricity generating stations to make power cuts and factories to lay off thousands of workers.

The Labour Department said yesterday 25,500 people were laid off last week as a direct result of the strike.

The court order is effective in Washington, site of the headquarters of the UMW and the BCOA, and in the states of West Virginia, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Alabama, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Utah, Kansas and Missouri.

Administration officials feared thousands of defiant miners would risk fines and ignore the order. Twice in 1948 and once in 1950, the law was ineffective when invoked against miners.

Many UMW members have already warned they will disobey the order and there could be violence.

The 150,000 miners dig about half the coal produced in the United States. The other half comes from mines mainly in the western U.S. that are not involved in the strike.

Altogether 1,450 respondents were named in the court injunction, a temporary restraining order effective until another hearing next week.

Most miners find acceptable the 37 per cent rise in wages and fringe benefits in the rejected three-year contract. But they find unpalatable provisions under which any one involved in wildcat strikes can be fired and a virtual dismantling of present health benefits.

U.S. federal court grants injunction; miners decide whether or not to obey

Europeans are ready to move on debt problem

GENEVA, March 10 (R). — Four industrialised Western states -- West Germany, Britain, Norway and Holland -- said here yesterday they were ready to consider moves to ease the debt burdens of some of the world's poorest countries.

Delegates told a meeting of the Executive Board of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) they would study whether to delay loan repayments, cut interest rates or write off outstanding debts.

Representatives of more than 100 countries, including some 40 government ministers or deputy ministers, afterwards discussed in private separate proposals by Third World and industrialised countries.

Developing nations of Africa, Asia and Latin America have demanded immediate relief of the official debt of the poorest and hardest-hit states.

Industrialised countries replied that they were ready to help some of these lands, but wanted to consider each case on its individual merits.

The UNCTAD Secretariat has estimated that the total outstanding debt of Third World countries reached about \$250 billion by the end of last year.

West German State Secretary Dr. Peter Hermes said his government was prepared to consider converting existing development loans to the least developed countries into grants, on a case-by-case basis, and to consider giving such aid in the future in principle, in the form of grants.

lion to restore international confidence. But nothing of that size is expected. Also the IMF is expected to set conditions that President Kenneth Kaunda would find unacceptable, especially in a year that he was promised to hold elections.

The conditions would include more pruning of the budget, reduced military spending and the closing of uneconomic copper mines.

Economic collapse threatens Zambia

LUSAKA, Zambia, March 10 (AP). — Zambia is on the brink of economic collapse unless a source of funds is found within a matter of weeks.

Finance Minister John Mwanakatwe has warned the national assembly.

Speaking Thursday, the minister said: "If this source of income to service the nation is not found quickly, the nation will not be able to maintain the momentum of development even to pay for petrol."

Zambia has been negotiating with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for a loan of about \$460 million. Mr. Mwanakatwe said an accord has not been reached.

Mr. Mwanakatwe said the country faced a colossal debt to outside companies for goods and services already received.

Zambia's public debt stood at nearly \$1.5 billion, external borrowing accounted for

\$635 million while internal borrowing stood at \$853 million.

The IMF delegation which came to Zambia to discuss the possibility of a loan left Tuesday without any indication of the outcome of the talks.

Foreign diplomats in Lusaka believe that Zambia would need an IMF loan of \$500 mil-

Nation-wide strike hits Portugal

LISBON, Portugal, March 10 (R). — Portuguese civil servants and teachers today began their first nation-wide strike since the 1974 revolution.

Communist-dominated unions representing 300,000 public servants and 100,000 state and private teachers denied charges by the socialist government that the strikes were politically inspired.

Today's strikes were due to last 24 hours except in hospitals, child care services and civil aviation operations, where brief token stoppages were ordered. The unions pledged to maintain essential and emergency services.

The work stoppages dealt a blow to the five-week-old government of Prime Minister Mario Soares, which has been seeking the broad support of unions for a tough austerity programme to beat the economic crisis.

A spokesman for the communist-led General Confederation of Portuguese Workers which claims to represent more than 80 per cent of organised labour, said after meeting Dr. Soares and other ministers last night that his movement maintained its pessimistic view about the new government and its policy.

French plan to develop airship for heavy loads

PARIS, (Agencies). — Two French firms have together begun to study the possibility of building different types of air vehicle for the transport of heavy and unwieldy loads. These two companies -- Societe Nationale Industrielle Aerospatiale (SNIA) and Societe Zodiac-Espace -- are designing and building vehicles derived from dirigible balloons and helicopters.

At first it was thought that an appropriate combination of new plastics, helium and turbo-propellers would resuscitate the very heavy airship, for the transport of passengers or heavy and cumbersome loads. But later studies proved that what is needed above all today is a vehicle that will act as a sort of "flying crane".

The type of "airship" now being sought is thus a small hybrid machine that will combine the supporting quality of the balloon with the lifting quality of the helicopter. For such a machine to be practical and profitable, the balloon must be able to support almost the whole of the overall weight of the rotor blades' action will therefore be used almost entirely to lift and transport the load.

The most advanced project

so far is the Helicostat, which will be very suitable for the exploitation of mountain forests, where conditions of transport at present are the most difficult. The Helicostat has an envelope and a cross beam which has a helicopter rotor at each end. Made of an extremely resistant tissue, the balloon has a volume of 3,000 cubic metres and it contains three gas-cells of helium. As for the beam, which will have to hold the load to be lifted and transported, it is made of a metal grid. The engines will be the same as those in the helicopter Ecureuil, possessing an Ariel turbine, transmission box, a Starflex rotor head, a three-bladed rotor and a traction propeller.

The Helicostat can travel at up to 100 kms. per hour. At an altitude of 2,000 metres, it can lift a load of 2,360 kilos, even if the temperature is 20 degrees Centigrade above the standard temperature. At low altitude, a load of up to 3,550 kilos can be lifted, at standard temperature. At the sea-side, the airship can lift a load of four tons, if the quantity of helium in the balloon is increased slightly.

In the event of there being a difference of 600 metres between the level of the forest and that of the place where the tree trunks are to be stocked, a Helicostat which would have to travel a distance of 1,500 metres, for instance, would apparently be able to guarantee a timber discharge of 35 tons per hour.

The first airship of this type should be ready for service around 1981 or 1982, for the exploitation of mountain forests in France. Several other countries also are interested in using the airship eventually as a transport and lifting vehicle.

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

Jordanian Dhs	Buying/Selling
U.S. dollar	309.00/311.00
U.K. sterling	598.00/602.00
W. German mark	153.00/153.90
Swiss franc	163.50/164.40
French franc	64.50/64.90
Italian lire (for every 100)	36.20/36.40
Japanese yen (for every 100)	131.40/132.20
Dutch guilder	143.20/144.00
Belgian franc (for every ten)	98.00/98.60
Swedish crown	67.10/67.50



The Helicostat family that Aerospatiale plans to develop features a light twin-rotor craft capable of carrying a payload of 4 tons under most advantageous economic conditions. The vehicle is aimed at logging and seaport shuttle operations.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON, (R). — Following are the buying and selling of leading world currencies against the dollar at the close of bank trading on the London foreign exchange market last Thursday. Rates will differ from those quoted below.

One sterling	1.9012/22	U.S. dollars
One dollar	2.0540/80	West German mark
	2.1850/1950	Dutch guilder
	1.9475/9575	Swiss franc
	31.80/60	Belgian franc
	4.85/4.88	French franc
	899.00/861.00	Italian lire
	235.90/236.10	Japanese yen
	4.6400/30	Swedish crown
	5.3725/35	Norwegian crown
	5.6720/50	Danish crown

LONDON MARKET REPORT

Stock prices extended recent gains on technical consolidation and light investment demand in trading Friday, dealers said. The F.T. index was up 6.1 at 455.6.

Government bonds rose by up to 3/8 on further news of lower than expected British government borrowing last Friday, dealers said.

Equities showed modest net gains. Gold shares fell two full points following the lower bullion price. U.S. shares were mixed with a firmer bias.

Ukrainian rose by 14p to 222-1/2p. B.P. closed 8p higher at 736p. Britain has given the permission to develop the Buchan oil field in the North Sea. Flisons and Unilever fell by 3p and 2p respectively, by up to 7p and insurances gained up to 5p in active markets.

Among quietly firmer bank shares, Midland gained 344-1/2p. The company reported improved 1977 profits.

Price of gold closed in London Friday at \$184.75.

مكتبة الامم

Eritreans rush to unite as Ogaden war closes

MOGADISHU, March 10 (R). — Somalia's decision to withdraw its regular troops from the Ogaden followed strong pressure from the Soviet Union and the United States as well as battlefield reverses. In what was regarded in diplomatic circles as a conciliatory statement, Somalia last night announced it was recalling its units from the front. The statement, by the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Socialist Party, called on the big powers to ensure that all foreign forces now withdraw from the Horn of Africa.

The United States estimates there are now up to 11,000 Cuban military personnel and about 1,500 Russians in Marxist Ethiopia.

Somalia believes it was the intervention of these forces, backed by an airlift of Soviet weapons late last month which turned the tide of the Ogaden war in favour of the Ethiopians after previous sweeping victories by Somali forces.

In Addis Ababa today, Ethiopia said Somali withdrawal from the Ogaden "does not constitute a permanent solution" but it must renounce "once and for all the territorial claims which it lays against Ethiopia, Kenya and Djibouti". Somalia has admitted that

the forces of the Western Somali Liberation Front, which it hacked with men, weapons and training, have now been pushed out of key towns in the northern Ogaden, including the hub of its defences at Jijiga.

The WSLF has said it will continue to fight against what it describes as 80 years of colonial rule from Addis Ababa in the dry, inhospitable Ogaden desert, which is peopled almost exclusively by ethnic Somalis.

The United States last night asked the Soviet Union to support the ceasefire in Ethiopia while Somali forces withdraw from the Ogaden.

No response from the Soviet Union has yet been received. U.S. officials said. Diplomatic

sources in Addis Ababa said today they expect Soviet and Cuban forces involved in the conflict to stay despite the U.S. appeal for all foreign forces to withdraw.

Eritreans rush to unite

Meanwhile, on Ethiopia's other front Eritrean guerrilla leaders were reported to be holding urgent talks on unity between their rival groups, according to an Eritrean spokesman in Rome today.

They believe that Ethiopia's success against the Somalis in the Ogaden could be followed by a new effort to regain control of Eritrea, on the north-east shoulder of Ethiopia along the Red Sea.

The unity talks, between the rival Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF) and the Eritrean Liberation Front (ELF), are taking place in Khartoum, Sudan, an EPLF spokesman told Reuters.

For weeks, the military situation in Eritrea, where Ethiopian forces are pinned down by guerrillas in five towns — Asmara, Massawa, Assefa, Adi Cahe and Barentu — has been stationary.

But Ethiopian attention could now switch back to Eritrea and the spokesman said the Khartoum meeting was being held under pressure for quick action.

Giscard to address electorate on T.V.

PARIS, March 10 (R). — President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing will make a televised speech tomorrow on the eve of the first round of voting in the French general election, his spokesman announced today. The president will remind voters what is at stake in the two-stage election for the National Assembly, the spokesman said. M. Giscard d'Estaing has been under heavy pressure from leaders of the ruling centre-right parties to make a final dramatic plea to voters to reject the Socialist-Communist opposition in the election.

Italy's urban guerrilla trial postponed after revenge killing

TURIN, Italy, March 10 (AP). — The trial of the Red Brigades, Italy's most feared urban guerrilla gang, was postponed for a day today after a policeman was assassinated and the four defence attorneys failed to show up pleading illness. New attorneys will be appointed by the court.

The 15 defendants, led by hothead Renato Curcio, were taken to the bunker-like courtroom briefly and then led back to the heavily-guarded prison nearby. The session got under way an hour late, apparently because of the killing of the policeman.

He was 55-year-old Rosario Berardi, a veteran of Turin's Anti-Terrorism Squad who recently was transferred to head a police station.

Two or three gunmen killed

him with a hail of bullets as he was about to board a streetcar, then escaped in a car that witnesses said was driven by a woman.

The Turin office of ANSA, the Italian news agency, got a call shortly after saying: "This is the Red Brigades; we have hit Rosario Berardi. A communiqué will follow."

Another anonymous telephone call was received by the news agency in which a male voice repeated that senior Berardi was killed by a Red Brigade commando and said "the trial should not be held."

The caller also threatened the life of Senora Adelaide Aglietta, secretary of the small leftist Radical Party, who has agreed to act as a juror. "She is next," the caller said.

Over 2,000 officers and sharp-

shooters were deployed for the trial in a former police barracks.

Senior Berardi died less than 24 hours after Curcio and the others went on trial for the third time in two years, facing 20-year terms for anti-government terrorism. Their two previous trials were postponed after a district attorney, a lawyer and two bodyguards were killed.

At the opening of the trial yesterday, the defendants said they represented "the revolutionary proletariat", and could not be tried and threatened the jurors with retaliation.

Chileans given some freedoms

SANTIAGO, Chile, March 10 (AP). — Happy with his rising popularity in the Gallup Poll, President August Pinochet slightly eased restrictions on civil liberties yesterday by lifting the four-and-a-half-year-old state of siege. But the military regime will continue to operate with an Emergency Zone decree and a number of edicts that deny labour and political freedom and require the press to censor itself. Gen. Pinochet said those were necessary to assure public order.

The chief effects of yesterday's announcement is that Gen. Pinochet is giving up his power to banish critics to distant corners of the country and his power to move people from one place to another without legal process.

The early morning curfew continues, with a new name — "restriction on night-time displacements." Gen. Pinochet said he felt it possible "to take some steps" to change some regulations because of the latest poll of Gallup Chile, which found that 75.3 per cent of the population of Greater Santiago supports the government and 80.6 per cent support him personally.

Nicosia trial adjourns as Cyprus expects full ties with Egypt soon

NICOSIA, March 10 (Agencies). — President Spyros Kyprianou of Cyprus predicted today that relations between his country and Egypt "will be fully restored very soon."

Egypt broke off diplomatic relations with Cyprus in the wake of last month's assassination here of a prominent Egyptian editor and the subsequent Larnaca Airport battle that left 15 Egyptian commandos dead.

Mr. Kyprianou made his prediction after a telephone briefing by Mr. Alecos Michaelides, Speaker of the Cypriot House of Representatives, who just completed a two-day visit to Cairo.

Mr. Michaelides who postponed a journey to the United States to fly to Cairo for urgent consultations spoke with Mr. Kyprianou from London before continuing on to Washington.

The government information office also released a statement made by Mr. Michaelides on his arrival in London from Cairo. He said he was "convin-

ced that our friendship with the leadership and the people of Egypt is so deep and sincere as to overcome the tragic events at Larnaca. I am optimistic our efforts for the restoration of relations will bear fruit."

The statement did not specify which Egyptian officials Mr. Michaelides met in Cairo.

Trial adjourned

The trial of the two gunmen accused of murdering Egyptian editor Youssef Sibai was adjourned here today, one day after it started, because of the sudden illness of the defence lawyer.

When the court reconvened this morning the three-man panel of judges was told that defence counsel Leffios Clerides had been taken ill during the night. They ordered an adjournment until next Tuesday.

The two accused are Samir Mohammad Khadar, 28, and Zayed Hussein Ali, 26. They are accused of premeditated murder, a charge which carries a mandatory death sentence.

Rhodesia war will go on, says Mugabe

UNITED NATIONS, March 10 (Agencies). — The Patriotic Front guerrilla alliance has vowed before the U.N. Security Council to continue its battle until power in Rhodesia is transferred completely from whites to the black majority.

Front co-leader Robert Mugabe made the pledge last night as Zambia appealed to U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim to help bring about a Rhodesia settlement on the basis of Anglo-American proposals.

The Anglo-American plan would bring the Patriotic Front into negotiations with white Prime Minister Ian Smith and three black leaders who signed an agreement with him in Salisbury a week ago to achieve majority rule.

Mr. Mugabe called on the Security Council to repudiate this agreement and to reaffirm its condemnation and isolation of "the illegal regime of Rhodesia."

Mr. Mugabe was particularly critical of Britain's policy, saying it seemed to be more interested in returning Mr. Smith to legality than trying to remove him from office.

Meanwhile, in London the British government announced today that the co-leaders of the Patriotic Front, Mr. Joshua Nkomo and Mr. Mugabe, will meet Foreign Secretary David Owen in London on Monday for talks on the tangled future of Rhodesia.

The statement by the Foreign Office said Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Mugabe had expressed their willingness to stop over in London on their way back to Africa from United Nations Headquarters.

The British government, meantime, was expected soon to issue a statement following up President Jimmy Carter's call for a conference of Rhodesian nationalist leaders on the subject of a political settlement.

Although Mr. Carter spoke of a conference of the black leaders, U.S. State Department officials said he did not have any specific forum in mind.

Secretary of State Cyrus Vance met black "moderate" Bishop Abel Muzorewa on Wednesday but talks planned yesterday with Patriotic Front leaders were called off since they were addressing the United Nations.

TITO IN LONDON

LONDON, March 10 (R). — President Josip Broz Tito flew in here from Washington today for two days of talks with British leaders. He was welcomed at London airport by Prime Minister James Callaghan and will dine tonight with Queen Elizabeth.

Greek-Turkish summit tries end Aegean, Cypriot disputes

MONTREUX, Switzerland, March 10 (Agencies). — The premiers of Greece and Turkey, neighbouring countries which came to the brink of war in recent years, opened a two-day summit meeting in this lakeside town today.

Mr. Bulent Ecevit, of Turkey, and Mr. Constantine Karamanlis, of Greece, will try to begin a dialogue toward resolving disputes over Aegean oil exploration and air rights, and the Cypriot question.

The two premiers met alone in the morning in a lakeside hotel and later called in other members of their delegations.

"I believe there are no real conflicts of interests between us," the Turkish premier told reporters.

Mr. Karamanlis said he agree-

d with the Turkish premier. There is no agenda for the meeting, but Mr. Karamanlis said that "everybody is free to talk about anything they want."

Mr. Ecevit suggested the meeting after becoming premier earlier this year but Mr. Karamanlis agreed only on condition that no agenda was fixed.

After today's opening a spokesman says a joint statement is expected. "The talks are conducted in a climate of understanding... The ministers exchanged general lines on relations that exist between two countries in a way."

World News Briefs

Spanish-Israeli ties after peace start

MADRID, March 10 (R). — Spain is willing to establish diplomatic relations with Israel only as a beginning of a solution to the Middle East conflict, Minister Marcelino Oreja said yesterday. But Spain did not make a "premature gesture which would not count relaxation of tension in such a delicate moment as the he told the Spanish Senate.

Soviets suggest anti-neutron treaty

GENEVA, March 10 (AP). — The Soviet Union presented the Geneva Disarmament Conference with a proposal to ban neutron bombs. The United States denounced the draft as a "one-sided propaganda divert attention from serious arms control efforts.

South African blast kills black woman

PORT ELIZABETH, South Africa, March 10 (R). — A woman was killed and three people were injured when exploded in the Bantu (black) Administration Board New Brighton township here today, police said. It was a bomb blast this week to rock the south coast town. A day a black man blew himself up when a bomb he exploded in the street.

Hijackers' delivery to U.S. delays

NEW YORK, March 10 (AP). — Six fugitives hijacking airliners to Cuba between 1969 and 1971 were to be returned to the United States yesterday, but officials refused to allow them on board a flight from Montreal, airline officials said. The FBI had said the men were flown to Montreal, where U.S. marshals would be waiting to take them to New York's Kennedy Airport. FBI agents were at Kennedy to arrest the six.

Croissant's trial adjourned till Tuesday

STUTTGART, March 10 (R). — The trial of Herr Croissant, former lawyer for leaders of the Red Army Faction, was adjourned until next Tuesday after a long session yesterday when defence lawyers boycotted in protest at security checks.

New archaeological find at Pompeii

POMPEII, Italy, March 10 (AP). — Archaeologists announced the finding of a trove of precious vessels, bronze statues in the storeroom of a house that belonged to a chain of restaurants in Pompeii before Vesuvius buried it almost 1,900 years ago. Senior Superintendent of Antiquities for the Naples area, finding as the most remarkable since the unearthing of silver objects in the so-called House of Menander.

U.S. firms to organise space shuttle

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida, March 10 (AP). — Ament space experts are considering a plan to save a million a year by turning space shuttle operations over to private companies, according to an official of the National Space Administration on Wednesday. The shuttle of reusable space vehicles, is scheduled for its first flight between March and June of next year.

French electorate can vote for eating habits

PARIS (AP) — Just in time for important national elections, experts have rated French political leaders on what really counts in this nation of bon vivants — their eating habits.

A widely read monthly guide to good living edited by food critics Henri Gault and Christian Millau accords top honours to President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing as "a man who likes to eat and knows how to do it."

"Cooking (at the Elysee Palace) in truth has perhaps never been as good, at least according to the most faithful Elysee reception-goers," they wrote in their March issue.

The Gault and Millau ratings, which lean humorously to the right, are not expected to swing the crucial legislative elections, scheduled in two rounds next Sunday and on March 19. But their very publication underlines how seriously Frenchmen take their food.

M. Giscard d'Estaing especially likes fish and Bordeaux wines but hardly ever cleans up his plate or empties his bottle out of concern for his slim figure, they said. The critics found special significance in his recent awarding of the Legion d'Honneur to Paul Bocuse, one of the stars of France's light "new cuisine."

The No. 1 gourmet in French politics, said Gault and Millau, is M. Jacques Medecin, Secretary of State for Tourism and Mayor of Nice. M. Medecin is author of a regional cookbook and has a recipe for lamb chops named after him on the menu of the celebrated Negresco Hotel.

Socialist leader Francois Mitterrand, the president's most prominent adversary, is "not at all an enemy of the table," they said. But he prefers heavier, more traditional sauces and, anathema for elegant eating, tends to smack his tongue and make "unfortunate"

noises with his teeth as he chews.

Expensive Communist

The snidest comments are reserved for Communist Party leader Georges Marchais, who is accused of getting back at capitalists by ordering the most expensive items on the menu when they invite him out to a restaurant.

"He loves capes, fresh foie gras, roast leg of lamb with white beans, fish and pastries," the review revealed.

What's more, the critics sneered, M. Marchais buys the best when he does his own shopping on the weekend and has expensive lobster served to his guests at the chic Auberge Morandville.

"He never fails to bring with him another bon vivant, his Comrade Gosnat, the party Treasurer, to have him pay the bill," they said.

Premier Raymond Barre's big problem is eating too much and too heavy, such as salami in a brioche and double helpings of upside-down cakes or his Hungarian wife's home-cooked goulash. As a result, the critics said, the rotund former economics professor has put on about 10 kgs. since being named in 1976.

On the other hand, Gaullist leader Jacques Chirac and radical chief Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber are accused of letting their fast-paced political lives get in the way of good food.

M. Chirac has taken to putting water in his wine and skipping desserts. He avoids fancy Parisian dinners but compensates by snacking in late morning on sausages and country wine.

M. Servan-Schreiber regularly makes a meal of grated carrots, ham and an apple, washed down by mineral water.

Human rights stand a better chance at Strasbourg's court

By Simon Freeman

STRASBOURG (FT) — The condemnation last month by the European Court of Human Rights in Strasbourg of British interrogation methods in Northern Ireland as inhuman and degrading marked a turning point for the machinery set up over 20 years ago to protect human rights.

With world-wide headlines the court, and its sister body the commission, at last appeared to be a credible defender of the Convention of Human Rights of 1950.

As legal experts argued over the effect the case would have on the future role of the court and commission the most pertinent comment was made by a man who grew up with the Strasbourg institutions. Mr. Anthony McNulty, 22 years secretary to the commission and now director of the British Institute of Human Rights in London, said: "Neither the court nor the commission are perfect."

"The procedures are long, there are many criticisms. But the fact remains that it is the only institution concerned with human rights that has got teeth. And it gets results. Governments pay compensation and change laws as a result of the court and commission."

More to come

During this year Strasbourg will almost certainly be hitting the news again — and consolidating its position as the world authority in defining what rights we can all expect governments to respect.

The court has already condemned Britain for allowing the use of the birch — a four foot, five pound rod of hazel twigs — on young offenders in the Isle of Man. The court described the punishment as "inhuman... a cold blooded assault on human dignity." It

Although it is a long way from perfect, the European Court of Human Rights in Strasbourg is getting results. Governments pay compensation and change laws as a result of the court and its sister commission. It is the only institution concerned with human rights that has got teeth.

seems probable that the British government will have to outlaw the birch — as it is in the rest of the U.K. — or face the consequences of ignoring the court it professes to recognise.

Then there are cases involving the trade union closed shop and press freedom. In the first, two employees of British Rail are protesting that the agreement between employers and trade unions that all employees must belong to a certain union is an infringement of human rights. In the second case the Sunday Times, one of the most reputable newspapers in the world, claims that a court injunction preventing publication of an article about the drug thalidomide (which caused hundreds of babies to be born deformed) broke Article Ten of the convention guaranteeing freedom of expression.

As Mr. McNulty pointed out, the scope and importance of cases being heard grows yearly. "We are getting cases about trade unionism in Sweden and about sex education in Denmark. The work is growing all the time. There is no doubt that there is more concern with human rights than ever before."

The present commission Secretary, Hans Christian Krugger, echoed the view that Strasbourg had just turned a notable corner. The Northern Ireland "torture trial" had been initiated by the Irish government. Settlement of the dispute had proved, he said, that the court could act as an effective arbiter when two

sovereign states disagreed.

Clarification of rights

Secondly, the case had helped clarify the meaning of two integral clauses in the convention: Article Three dealing with the treatment of suspects and Article 15 dealing with the suspension of civil liberties by governments during times of unrest.

The basis of it all is the Convention of Human Rights of 1950 — with 18 states as signatories and with Spain and Portugal still to ratify. The procedure for hearing cases, in the words of Prof. James Fawcett, President of the commission, is "long drawn out, very questionable and clumsy." Each year about 400 cases are presented. Of that number only about ten are deemed admissible.

All cases are initially heard by the commission, a part-time body with representatives from each of the 20 countries in the Council of Europe.

Hearings are in camera and written reports remain confidential. If the government concerned agrees, a settlement is agreed without reference to a higher body. Mr. McNulty recalled: "In 1974 we had the German wife of a Tunisian make a complaint against the British government. Her husband, a Tunisian, had sought political asylum in Gibraltar but had been sent back to his country. He was later executed. The woman was paid £37,000 compensation by the British."

"In 1971 we had the case

Czech space return earth Soyuz.

MOSCOW, March 10 (R). — Czechoslovak cosmonaut Vladimir Remek returned to earth a week aboard the laboratory Salyut-6, Soviet news agency reported.

The brief Tass said Capt. Remek, man to travel in a Soviet cosmonaut, was accompanied by Soviet cosmonaut Gubarev.

They had spent a week aboard Salyut-6, a new space station, now being manned by Soviet cosmonauts Romanenko and G. Chiko.

They broke the world record for the space-flight last Saturday before Capt. Remek and Gubarev returned.

Tass said the Soyuz vehicle landed west of Tselinograd. The two cosmonauts remained on the station were continuing work.